

AAA

[美] 君亮·W 主编

AAA ENGLISH 情景会话

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英语



- ASSURANCE 安全感
- ACHIEVEMENT 成就感
- ACCELERATION 加速度

吉林科学技术出版社
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编写说明

口语在英语学习中占有着非常重要的位置。过去在我们的教学中往往忽略了这个问题,从中学到大学,学了数年英语,许多学生却仍是只能阅读,不能听、说,这显然不能适应改革开放的今天对外语教学的要求。为了解决这一难题,我们特别编写了《AAA 英语情景会话》(以下简称《会话》),并配以电视教学,以使读者能又快又好地闯过听、说这一难关。

《会话》是从《AAA 英语》教材中精选出来并为配合教材的学习而设计、编写的。《会话》和《AAA 英语》教材的关系既是紧密联系的,又是相对独立的,因此,读者在跟着电视学习每一课《会话》的同时,也必须自学《AAA 英语》教材中的每一课课文、注释、语法以及文化背景知识,自己独立完成课后的练习,并通过听录音带,反复做听、说练习,以达到迅速提高听、说能力的目的。这一点是十分重要的。

《AAA 英语》全套教材采用由浅入深的教学法,是为了便于具有不同英语水平的广大读者都能适应,都能跟上电视教学的进度。第一集(上、下)比较简单,作为初学者应从头学起(不是初学者也不妨温故知新),第二集(上、下)和第三集(上、下)有一定的难度,因此,具有一定英语基础的读者可以从第二、三集开始学起(《会话》电视教学片可从第 14 讲学起),总之,学习者可以根据自己的实际情况选择适合自己的起点,以达到提高效率、迅速学成之目的。

《AAA 英语情景会话》在编写过程和筹备拍摄、播放电

视教学片的过程中,中央电视台教育节目部给予了大力支持,做了不少工作,外籍英语教学专家 Goble, Robert Johnson, Noreen Watts 及郑先达教授对教材又进行了全面校阅。作为编者,谨在此一并向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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Unit 1

Who Are You?



Wang: Is it a picture of your family?

John: Yes, it is.

Wang: Who is he?

John: He is my father. My father is a doctor.

Wang: Who is she?

John: She is my mother. My mother is a nurse. She is a good nurse.

Wang: Who are they?

John: They are my brothers. They are students. They are young and handsome.

Wang: Who is that girl?

John: She is my sister. My sister is a secretary. She is tall and pretty.

Wang: Who is that man?

John: He is Mr Jones. He is chairman of the board of our company.

Wang: Who is that woman?

John: She is Mrs. Jones. She is a manager. She and her husband are our friends.

Wang: Oh, they are my friend, too. Who is that ugly boy?

John: It's me. I'm John. I am ugly but I am happy.

New Words and Expressions

picture	['pɪktʃə]	n.	照片
family	['fæmili]	n.	家庭
who	[hu:]	pron.	谁
father	['fɑ:ðə]	n.	父亲
mother	['mʌðə]	n.	母亲
doctor	['dɒktə]	n.	医生
nurse	[nɜ:s]	n.	护士
good	[gud]	a.	好
they	[ðei]	pron.	他们
brother	['brʌðə]	n.	兄弟
student	['stju:dənt]	n.	学生
young	[jʌŋ]	a.	年轻的
handsome	['hænsəm]	a.	英俊的
girl	[gɜ:l]	n.	姑娘、女孩
sister	['sɪstə]	n.	姐妹
secretary	['sekɹətəri]	n.	秘书
tall	[tɔ:l]	a.	高的
pretty	['prɪti]	a.	漂亮的

teacher	[ˈti:tʃə]	n.	教师
manager	[ˈmænidʒə]	n.	经理
friend	[frend]	n.	朋友
husband	[ˈhʌzbənd]	n.	丈夫
company	[ˈkʌmpəni]	n.	公司
ugly	[ˈʌgli]	a.	丑的、难看的
chairman of the board			董事长

Language Points

- I. 英语中的动词往往因主语人称和数的不同而变化成不同的形式。本课中的 am, is, are 是动词 be 的三种形式,均用于一般现在时的句子中。动词 be 的后面可以跟名词、代词、形容词、副词或介词短语等。例:

I am a boy.	我是一个男孩子。
We are happy.	我们很幸福。
They are not in.	他们不在家。
My father is in the garden.	我父亲在花园里。

- I. 英语中的不定冠词 a 或 an 用在可数名词前。a 用在辅音音素开始的名词前,an 用在元音音素开始的名词前。例:

a girl	一个女孩
an hour	一个小时
a university	一所大学
an honest boy	一个诚实的男孩
a one-eyed man	一个独眼的男人
an M. P.	一个国会议员

Exercises

I. Replace the underlined words:

1. I am a student. (doctor/nurse)
2. You are Mr Lin. (Ms. Hu /Mrs. Chen)
3. He is a teacher. (farmer/manager)
4. She is tall. (young/pretty)
5. My mother is a nurse. (teacher/secretary)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. Who is John?
2. Who is a doctor?
3. Who are students?
4. Who is a secretary?
5. Who are John's friends?

III. Translate the sentences into Chinese:

1. I am Li Fang.
2. You are my brother.
3. He is a handsome boy.
4. That girl is a secretary.
5. My sister is tall and pretty.

Relative Words Professions

scientist

科学家

astronaut	宇航员
engineer	工程师
farmer	农民
sportsman	运动员
soldier	士兵
waiter	男服务员
waitress	女服务员
actor	男演员
actress	女演员

Unit 2

Parties



Jones: There are so many people in your house. What are they doing?

Wang: We are having a party. I am the host and my wife is the hostess.

Jones: Are they your guests?

Wang: Yes, they are. They are all my friends.

Jones: Who is that man?

Wang: He is Professor Zhang. He is a Chinese teacher. His wife is a teacher, too. Their daughter is a college student.

Jones: Who is that young man?

Wang: He is her boyfriend. He is a young doctor. His name is Karl Black.

Jones: Is he Mr Smith?

Wang: Yes, he is. He is a dentist.
 Jones: Is she Miss Li?
 Wang: No, she isn't. She is Miss Sun. She is an English teacher.
 Jones: Who are they?
 Wang: They are doctors, artists, and engineers. They are all my good friends. They all enjoy parties. We are very happy together.

New Words and Expressions

party	['pɑ:ti]	n.	聚会
many	['meni]	a.	许多
so	[səu]	ad.	如此、这么
house	[haus]	n.	房子
host	[həʊst]	n.	主人
wife	[waif]	n.	妻子
hostess	['həʊstis]	n.	女主人
your	[jɔ:]	pron.	你的、你们的
guest	[gest]	n.	客人
daughter	['dɔ:tə]	n.	女儿
college	['kɒlɪdʒ]	n.	学院、大学
too	[tu:]	ad.	也、还
name	[neim]	n.	名字
boyfriend			男朋友
dentist	['dentist]	n.	牙医
artist	['ɑ:tist]	n.	艺术家

engineer	[endʒi'niə]	n.	工程师
enjoy	[in'dʒɔɪ]	v.	欣赏、喜爱
happy	['hæpi]	a.	高兴、幸福
together	[tə'geðə]	ad.	在一起

Language Points

I. 代词 all 作同位语时在句中的位置各不相同。例：

They are all my friends. 他们都是我的朋友。

(在连系动词之后)

They all like parties. 他们都喜欢聚会。

(在实意动词之前)

They can all speak Eng- 他们都能讲英语。
lish.

(在情态动词和实意动词之间)

II. have 同某些名词结合在一起,表示某一活动或动作。例:

have a meeting 开 会

have a look 看一看

have a rest 休息一会儿

have a walk 去散步

III. 含有动词 be 的陈述句在改为一般疑问句时,要将 be 放在主语之前,用 Yes 或 No 来回答。例:

Are you an English teacher? 你是一名英语教师吗?

Yes, I am. 是的,我是。

No, I am not. 不,我不是。

Exercises

I. Replace the underlined words:

1. Are you a teacher? (worker/dentist)
2. Is he a professor? (doctor/student)
3. Is your father an engineer? (artist/English teacher)
4. Am I a student? (lawyer/nurse)
5. Is he happy? (young/handsome)

II. Answer the following questions:

1. What are they doing?
2. Who is Professor Zhang?
3. Who is Carl Black?
4. Is Mr Smith a dentist?
5. Is Miss Sun a Chinese teacher?

III. Translate the sentences into Chinese:

1. Is she a Chinese teacher, too?
2. Are those your students?
3. Our friends are all in the garden.
4. My students all like English.
5. The teachers and the students are having a party.